

## **REMARKS**

In the Office Action mailed February 12, 2004, claims 1-3, 5-7, 11-21, and 23-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent 5,977,964 (Williams et al.). Claims 4 and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al. in view of US Patent 6,012,098 (Bayeh et al.). Claims 8-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al. in view of US Patent 6,230,173 (Ferrel et al.).

The Applicants have cancelled claims 1-30 and submitted new claims 31-49. Reconsideration of the instant application by the Examiner in view of the remarks below is respectfully requested.

### **Aspects of the Claimed Invention**

Since the inception of the World Wide Web, standard Internet content (such as Web pages written in HTML, JavaScript) has always been rendered by and presented through a Web browser program (e.g., Microsoft® Internet Explorer®). It is interesting to note that all Web browser programs available in the market place share a common feature: Web browser programs have a “window frame,” with buttons like “Forward,” “Backward,” “Home,” etc. A user of a Web browser program is given some flexibility in configuring the “window frame.” For instance, the user may change the size of the window frame, or remove some buttons. The browser vendor (e.g., Microsoft Corporation) also has some control over the appearance of the “window frame,” such as the appearance of the “home” icon, and the branding of the browser.

None of those Web browser programs, however, enables Web content providers (e.g., the author of a Web page) to control the functionality or appearance of the “window frame” of the Web browser program. Neither the Web content providers nor the users of Web browser programs are able to remove the Web browser program’s “window frame” entirely. In other words, standard Internet content is “trapped” within the Web browser window.

The Applicants herein realized that the ability to control the appearance of the “frame” is important to Web content providers. Particularly, the Applicants herein realized that, if Internet

content is presented without the confines of the Web browser window frame, Internet content can achieve the appearance and functionality of sophisticated application programs, which traditionally were written in complicated computer languages (e.g., C++) and which traditionally required highly trained computer programmers. In other words, if Internet content is presented without the confines of the Web browser window frame, Web page developers knowledgeable in Web markup languages and scripting languages (e.g., HTML, XML, JavaScript) would be able to create sophisticated-looking "application programs" (e.g., a calculator, a clock, an MP3 player) without using complicated computer languages and without having to compile the programs. Updating the "application programs" would be as easy as updating a Web page. Users of such "application programs" no longer have to download recompiled programs when new versions are available. Many other advantages can be achieved as well.

The present invention is directed to a method and system for providing a framework through which Web content designers can present standard Internet content (e.g., Web pages written in HTML, XML, JavaScript) without the confines of a Web browser window frame. According to an embodiment of the invention, a client-side parser program that will parse and interpret standard Internet content and display the standard Web content without being bounded by Web browser window frames is provided. In one embodiment, the "frame" surrounding the Web content itself is Web content (e.g., HTML and GIF files), thus allowing Web content providers to control the functionality and appearance of the frame through which Internet content is presented.

In one specific implementation of the invention, the "frame" through which Internet content is presented is itself defined using a Web markup language or scripting language (e.g., HTML, XML, JavaScript) that uses "tags." Therefore, in that implementation, the definition of the "frame" contains "tags" (e.g., HTML tags, XML tags) that define the appearance and functionality of the frame. That is, in that implementation, when the "frame" is rendered, it is rendered based upon tags included in a frame definition.

The Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention presents a paradigm shift in the way Web content is presented and enables the use of standard Web content (e.g., HTML,

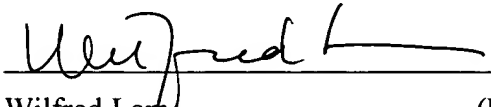
XML, JavaScript) in the development of application programs that run independently of a browser. The Applicants further submit that none of the references cited previously teaches or suggests the present invention.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, the Applicants respectfully submit that the previously cited references do not teach or suggest the specific systems and methods as claimed. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims are allowable.

Respectfully submitted,

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